[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

I don't think it is necessary for me to repeat it on the issues that were raised on this dispute. It was also asked whether we would seek any clarification from the Tribunal. At present there is no such necessity, but in case any such necessity arises in times of distress or there is any problem, we are free to seek such clarification... (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Are you yielding, Mr. Minister?

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: No, no, after completion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): After completion do you want to seek a clarification? ... (*Interruptions*)... No, no: no more debate. If he yields I will permit you. Mr. Minister, would you like to yield for a minute as he wants to seek only one clarification?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: No, Sir. I would like to finish it first. A question was raised whether we are monitoring the flow of water etc. We are doing it very well and we are doing it systemetically. There is no problem so far as we are concerned. The last concluding question was raised by Ram Awadheshji.

राम अवधेश बाबू ने तो पूरा इतिहास खोल करके वहां रख दिया और दुनियां भर के सब झगड़ों को भी इसमें जोड़ने की कोशिश की ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह इतिहास तो कई बार यहां पर दोहराया जा चुका है । उस इतिहास में जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । अब तो यह आवश्यकता है कि जो भी झगड़े सामने आयें हैं, उनको हम सद्भावनापूर्वक और अच्छी तरह से संभाले और जिनको इस निर्णय से कठिनाई हुई है, उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का भरसक प्रयास करें और जो अन्य झगडे हैं, उनको भी हम लोग कानून के तहत, विधि सम्मत तरीके से उनका हल ढूंढने का प्रयास करें, जिस तरह से इसमें किया गया है ।

मैं कर्नाटक के लोगों से विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि उनको इसमें किसी प्रकार की चिंता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि यदि उनको कोई कठिनाई अभी महसूस हो रही है, तो उस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए हम लोग विभिन्न उपायों पर विचार कर रहे हैं । इसके बारे में मैं कह सकता हूं कि जो भी उनकी कठिनाइयां हैं, भारत सरकार अपनी तरफ से पूरा प्रयास करके उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का पूरा यत्न करेगी ।

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Sir, I would like to seek only one small clarification. The Tribunal hts ordered that we should ensure 205 TMC of water at Mettur. This includes the water that will be collected in the Tamil Nadu territory... (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Let us not complicate. Leave it to the Ministry.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Here is a confusion: one says 'yes' and the other says 'no'.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): If he is willing to give the answer, I have no objection.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The Tribunal has given a speaking order and there is no confusion in this regard.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): I think the matter is over. Now we take up the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1991. Shri Bagrodia. (*Interruptions*). Ram Awadheshji, we are on another subject.

THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1991—contd

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Water (Prevention and Control

of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1991. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): That subject is over.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) : राम अवधेश जी, वह सब्जैक्ट खलास हो गया, बैठिए आप ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (बिहार) :*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Nothing will go on record. (*Interruptions*)... Nothing is going one record.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon Minister has brought enough Cauvery water. Now, we will have a talk about pollution. I support this Bill but with a little reservation. The reservation is because the hon Minister has mentioned in the Objects and Reasons that this particular Bill is for augmenting the resources of the Central and State Pollution Control Boards and for enabling them to take steps for prevention and control of pollution of water. As far as the resources are concerned they will be augmented. (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): I have to interrupt you to wish you all well on your birthday.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): But it does not mean that I am allowing you the longest time.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: No, Sir. I know that this is a Money Bill. I fully under-stand that this Bill has to go back and there are many speakers. I will only take a few minutes and I will finish as fast as I can.

I would like the hon. Minister to bring more money so that we can start finding ways and means to really control the water pollution. We have only the resources but we don't have the real authority. How do we control the pollution in the country? I need not go into the history as to how this population has been rising on the river banks or river sides, like the Indus Valley. Nile river areas. The point is, how do we keep the water safe, whatever water is available in the country—river water, ground water, etc. or in the world? This is a great necessity, everybody knows. If we go into some of the statistics we find that 80 per cent of the water supply in the country is not good for human consumption. This is as per the WHO report. Whatever water is being used in the cities goes back to the water resources but without treatment. The control and prevention of water pollution requiries not only channelising the flow in cities of effluents and water waste into a sewerage system but also requiries installation of treatment plants and their maintenance involving a substantial investment and recurrin gcost. I would like to request the hon. Minister to find out ways to control them at the discharge level itself. What kind of control do we maintain at the discharge level. I would like to give some example. Bihar Thermal Power Unit is the biggest pollutant. It is what our hon. Minister himself has mentioned. Only yesterday it was stated that the major industrial polluting units in Bihar were reported to be the Themal Power Plants and not the Bihar Steel Mills, Sindri unit of the Fertilizez Corpoation of India and the Smelting Unit of Hindustan Corporation Limited. I would like to know what a chinery we do have to control this kind of organisations, including organisations in the private sector to stop water pollution in the country. What are the steps we are going to take? In Jaipur there are not only Industries which are licenced but there are other houses. They are mushrooming. What kind if control do we have when they are polluting water, air and everything around them?

Sir, I have a few suggestions to make but it seems you are getting impatient.

*Not recorded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): I am not impatient. The House is impatient to send back the Bill, if we pass it.

SHRI SNTOSH BAGRODIA: I have discussed this with Dr. Shah who is an expert on this subject, in New York, U.S. I asked him, "how can we improve the health of the country?" The only point he told me is, "if you can prevent the water pollution in the country, 50 per cent of the diseases in the country will be wiped out." That will save us from the health expenditure. So, water pollution is a very important factor. I suggest to the hon. Minister that we should have some kind of an institution where we can develop experts on treatment and avoidance of water pollution — like the Chartered Accountants and Company Secretaries. These experts — either in the public sector or in the private sectors — must be giving certificates that such industrial units are checking the water suitably before it is thrown out in the drainage or in the river. This should pe made compulsory. Unless this kind of control is there, we will go on talking in Parliament without any real effect on the water pollution. If you go to developed countries, particularly USA, there the house tax is not charged on the basis of the area covered by the house, but on the basis of number of toilets in the house. Similarly, I request the hon. Minister to take it up with the correct authorities so that we all know what is the reason of pollution. They must pay for this so that pollution can be reduced. Sir, industries are polluting only 10 to 15 per cent of the water. This is being said statistically. But the pollution is so bad that the effect is much higher than 10 to 15 per cent. This has to be understood.

Sir, our great leader late Shri Rajiv Gandhi has spent thousand crores on the Ganga Action Plan, the Ganga Clearance Plan. After the Ganga is cleared, what is happening today? Are we continuing that process or are we still bathing in the Hooghly in Calcutta which is probably the dirtiest in the world? Sir, I am not going to give you details about Calcutta. Sir, Calcutta is dumping about 580.17 million litres of raw sewerage in the Ganga every day. I would like to know what efforts the Minister is making with the help of the State Government to save the Ganga from further pollution.

Recently, when I went to Amarnath, I was amazed, to see so much of pollution in the snows of Amarnath. What can we do about this? For this, we need special education from class I itself. There should be a special curriculum in our study so that the students can know about this from the beginning itself.

Sir, everyday on roads we are finding cars and trucks emitting carbon monoxide continuously. I am sure, there is a law. Even our cars are being tested and are given certificates. Is it really an honest certificate? Are we really getting a correct certificate? In spite of this certificate they are emitting all kinds of gases. What action the Minister is taking so that we can seize the cars on the road itself? Unless some drastic action is taken, water pollution cannot be stopped. Thank you.

श्री ईश दत्त यादव :(उत्तर प्रदेश) सर, मैं बोलूंगा ।...(**व्यवधान**)....हमारा नाम है मान्यवर । मेरी पार्टी की ओर से हमारा नाम है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) : आपका तो नहीं दिया है इन्होंने । इस चार्ट में नहीं है ।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : नहीं-नहीं हमारा नाम दिया गया है । एक मिनिट सुनलें ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): I will accommodate you.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANAHAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, many of my colleagues have spoken on this Bill. I am not against this Bill. On the other hand,

I welcome it. But, this Bill seeks to achieve very few objectives. Its scope s very very limited. Firstly, it seeks to augment the resources of the State Pollution Boards as well as the Central Pollution Board. That is perfectly all right because without adequate resources implementing the provisions of the Pollution Control Act is difficult. Hence I support it and I welcome it. The other objective which this Bill seeks to achieve is to augment or impose a limitation or the use of water resources. Sir, I have my own doubts here. By increasing the cess or by reducing or withdrawing the benefits given in certain cases, is it possible to contain the use of water resources? That is yet to be seen. Another important aspect of this Bill is that the Government has now realised that water resource is also a limited resource. Now, with the passing of this Bill the use of water resources has to be limited and that is very much welcome. India was once the wettest country, but new with the population explosion and lack of proper planning in the exploitation of this resource, many areas of the country are suffering from scarcity of water, particularly, the Raylaseema area in Andhra Pradesh where even drinking water is also not available during summer. The third point is that the Minister has not concentrated on the basic issue of pollution. Enchancing the cess and limiting the use of water resource are all fine. But the basic issue of pollution is more acute and it is much more dangerous. It is going to totally destabilise the ecological balance in the country. Sir, the major pollutants are the industries, the effluents from the industries and the sewage. These pollutants are mainly confined to the urban areas. But there is a dangerous situation that is developing in the rural areas. In the name of green revolution, farmers are resorting to the use of fertilizers and pesticides and a lot of other toxic chemicals. This is polluting rural water resources. The people from rural areas depend wholly on this water for drinking, for cooking and for all other purposes. The water that they use is not properly treated or protected and they are getting affected.

This is a very dangerous situation and I think the Government has failed to address itself to this problem way back in 1962, Rachel Carson published the classic 'Silent Spring' which shocked the western world into consciousness and led to the banning of DDT as well as enactment of pesticide regulation in many western countries. As far as enactment of laws and controlling the use of pesticides in India is concerned, as far as my knowledge of bringing about any legis- not thought of bringing about any legislation in this regard. On the other hand it is actively encouraging the use of pesticides; Every day in the media, we come across advertisements of various Pesticide companies and now things have come to such a pass that the farmers have come to believe that to grow any crop the use of pesticides is unavoidable But this is a wrong notion. In most of the Western countries, it has been proved that the over-use of pesticides is counter-productive. But in our country because of the lobby of the fertiilser manufacturers, both national and multinational, this kind of a fixation is now sought to be created among the farming community. I would like to quote some more sentences from the same article. "Only one of the world's most hazardous pesticides, known as the 'dirty dozen' is banned in India. All the 11 are now extensively used in India. The 'dirty dozen' include DDT, BHC, Aldrin, EDB, chlordane/heptachlor, methyl parathion, paraquat', DBCP, chlormid' form 2, 4, 5-T, toxaphene and BCP. these pesticides are deadly. Even one swallow of paraquat is a lethal dose for an adult. Measured by tonnage, at least 70 per cent of all pesticides used on Indian farms are banned or severely restricted in the Western countries and identified by the World Health Organisation as extremely toxic and hazardous. An ever greater percentage of pesticides banned in the West are used in Indian public health programmes. That is a different thing. Another thing is that the pesticides have also polluted water, soil and air as they do not degrade easily and can persist in the environment for as long as 20 years. This is the problem now and nobody is trying to understand this problem. Nobody is addressing their attention to this problem. I would like to know from the Minister whether he

[Shri Mentay Padmanabham]

is going to ban this 'dirty dozen' pesticide which is being extensively used in Indian agriculture. But they will not in any way affect the agricultural production. I am sure of it. I am a farmer. It is my experience that when we over-use a particular pesticide, in a period of time, say, two years, it becomes ineffective. On the other hand, it also gives rise to more pests. Let the Government think and come out with a proposal and see that this toxic material which pollutes water is stopped at the source itself instead of just giving some powers to the State Boards or the Central Board and then taking samples and taking measures of prosecution. These are all temporary measures. They will not go a long way. This original Act was passed in 1974 and it is already 16 to 17 years. Nothing has happened. The amount of pollution in the water sources is increasing day by day and it is causing damage even to the rural areas which are comparatively free from such pollution. Even in the areas where there is an assured irrigation, where there is green revolution, no individual or village is safe with this drinking water. My colleagues have already pointed out the World Health Organisation's Report that 70 per cent of the water resources available to the Indians are toxic and polluted, I am not going into details. I would like the Minister to come out with a package of programmes and ideas so that this pollution could be taken care of in a determined way. The Supreme Court's decision was also quoted by Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan. Why not you think of that decision? Why not bring up a sort of a Constitutional Amendment so that this access to free, unpolluted water is made a fundamental right? We will all support it. The Minister is young and energetic. He is quite exhuberant. I am sure that he would address himself to this problem and bring out a very good legislation as far as this water pollution is concerned.

SHRI M. VINCENT (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, first of all, I think the Minister for bringing this Bill which is good for the health of the country.

According to a study made by t National Environment Engineering a Research Institute, 70 per cent of o rivers have been polluted. As many 15 lakhs of children die every year water borne diseases, due to pollut water in our country. Most of the victims belong to poor sections of o country. The Cooum is a highly pollute river in Madras, worse than the Yamur in Delhhi, that poses serious shealt hazards to the people of Madras. A con prehensive scheme has to be launched b the Central Government to clean th Cooum river.

I also demand the setting up of a Inland Waterways Corporation for dev loping the Buckingham and the Coou rivers.

There is an increasing trend today c environmental pollution in air, water an soil. Water is polluted by two kinds c wastes: traditional organic waste an waste generated by industrial processes.

In order to enlighten the people abou environment, it should be included i school and college syllabus; and als publicity should be given on electronic and other media. Television and radio have to be utilised for this purpose. Teachers should also be used for this kind of public movement. The industria effluents, both liquid and gas, should b suitably treated for rendering them harmless before being discharged into the atmosphere.

Types of treatment, technology and methodology should be developed either internally through research laboratories or through imported technology so that the responsibility is equally distributed between the people and the Government. The State Government should also be given representation on the Central Pollution Control Board.

In fact, people do not have sufficient quantity of pure drinking water. Even deep borewells are a source of contaminated water. Because of intrusion of sea waters, the underground water of

the coastal area of Tamil Nadu, especially the coastal areas of Ramnad District, Kanyakumari District and Chitrambaram District is becoming saline. This will result in acute shortage of even drinking water. Therefore, the Centre should launch a scheme on the lines of Ganga Action Plan to protect the subsoil water of the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu.

Fish production from sea has considerably come down during the last 7-8 years due to pollution in sea. A plan should, therefore, be formulated to check the sea pollution.

There are many cases where drinking water gets mixed up with sewage water. The municipalities do not care to remove the garbage and they also do not care to clear the drains. The local bodies cannot afford or do not have the finance. Hence there should be financial support from the State and the Central Governments. Government should also make a provision in the 8th Five Year Plan to provide the necessary allocation for local bodies.

As regards levying of cess it is not clearly stated whether when a person puts up his own borewell or openwell for industrial use or for domestic use, that water also will be subjected to this levy. There is no use imposing this cess until we provide potable drinking water to the people (*Time-bell rings*).

Noise pollution is also on the increase all over the country. So the Government should take steps to bring down the noise pollution at least in the vicinity of hospitals, schools and residential areas. Thank you.

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभार प्रगट कर रहा हूं कि आपने मुझे अंत में समय देने की कृपा की है । महोदय, जल और वायु यह दोनों प्रकृति की देन हैं । लेकिन यह दोनों ही अशुद्ध हो गये हैं, एक में भी शुद्धता नहीं रही है । जब वायु और जल दोनों अशुद्ध हो गये तो इनको शुद्ध करने का दायित्व सरकार का होता है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं , सन् 1974 से जो कानून बनाया—पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड, यह सब असफल हो गया और आज तक इस देश में शुद्ध जल और वायु नहीं मिल पा रहा है और यही कारण है कि मान्यवर, इस देश के लोगों का स्वास्थ्य निरन्तर गिरता जा रहा है और आयु सीमा भी घट गयी है ।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि कानून तो बहुत बना है, अच्छा बना हुआ है, लेकिन इस कानून को अमल में लाने की कृपा करें । आज भी गांवों में पेयजल की समस्या है । चाहे किसी प्रदेश में किसी भी दूरदराज के गांव में चले जायें मान्यवर, चाहे बंगाल के गांव में चले जायें या उत्तर प्रदेश के, पूर्वोत्तर प्रांतों के एक ही तालाब में आदमी और जानवर दोनों पानी पीते हैं, लम्बे अरसे से पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड बनने के बाद भी । मान्यवर, आदमी की जिंदगी और जानवर की जिंदगी में जहां तक पानी का सवाल है, कोई अंतर नहीं रह गया है इतने लम्बे समय की आजादी के बाद भी । मान्यवर, दूसरा मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने और स्थानीय निकायों ने, लोकल बॉडीज ने जो प्रयास किया है पानी देने का, वह पानी भी शुद्ध नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि कम से कम 50 परसेंट पानी जो टैप के जरिए, वाटर टैक्स के जरिए दिया जाता है, यह पानी भी अशुद्ध होता है। टैंक्स की सफाई नहीं होती, पाइपलाइन ठीक नहीं रखी जाती और गंदे पानी को लोगों को शहरों में भी पीना पड़ता है। पिछले साल का मैं एक दृष्टांत देना चाहता हूं कानपुर का। वहां ओवरहैड टैंक में एक बंदर अपने बच्चे सहित गिर गया और मर गया और महीनों कानपुर के लोग उस गंदे पानी को पीते रहे और जब ज्वइंडिस की बीमारी फैली और डाक्टर लोगों ने जांच-पड़ताल की और कहा कि ओवरहैड टैंक की सफाई होनी चाहिए और जब सफाई हुई तो बंदर और बंदर का बच्चा मरा मिला। इस तरह से जो

[श्री ईश दत्त यादव]

स्थानीय निकाय हैं, स्थानीय संस्थाएं हैं, वे लापरवाही बरतती हैं जिसके कारण शुद्ध जल नहीं मिल पाता है।

महोदय, वायु भी इस देश की प्रदूषित हो गई है। इसके लिए देश के कल-कारखाने जिम्मेदार हैं। इसके लिए गाड़ियां जिम्मेदार हैं, आटोरिक्शा जिम्मेदार है। मैं लखनऊ का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। लखनऊ शहर में आप कभी भी चले जाइए, वहां हर समय अंधेरा छाया रहता है। वहां इतने आटोरिक्शा चलते हैं जिनसे इतनी गैस निकलती है कि पूरा लखनऊ शहर अंधेरे में मालूम पड़ता है। इस तरह से वायु भी प्रदूषित हो रही है।

मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी बड़े कर्मठ आदमी हैं और वे इस काम में बहुत रुचि लेते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे शुद्ध जल और शुद्ध वायु उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था करें। जहां तक मंत्री जी के इस विधेयक का संबंध है, जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) उपकर (संशोधन) विधेयक 1991, इसके कुछ अंश में तो प्रोसीजरल बातें कहीं गई हैं, प्रक्रिया संबंधी बातें कहीं गई हैं। नोटिस वगैरह किस तरह से दिया जाए, एसेस्मेंट किस तरह से किया जाए, इस बारे में मेरा कोई विरोध नहीं है। इस बारे में मेरी सहमति है लेकिन इसमें जहां कुछ चीजें बढ़ाई गई हैं, पैसे को बढ़ाया गया है, इसका मैं विरोध करता हूं। स्थानीय निकाय और अन्य संस्थाएं जो पानी को शुद्ध करने के लिए कोई प्रोजेक्ट लगाती हैं तो उनको 70 परसेंट छूट देने की व्यवस्था 1977 के कानून में थी लेकिन अब इसको सरकार ने 25 परसेंट कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूं यह उचित नहीं है। सरकार के पास संसाधन बहुत हैं। इस पर आप पैसा न बढ़ाइए क्योंकि यों ही हमें पानी शुद्ध नहीं मिलता है और जब आप उनका रिबेट खत्म कर देंगे या कम कर देंगे तो और भी पानी का शुद्धिकरण नहीं हो पाएगा।

मान्यवर, दूसरी चीज यह है कि जो शैड्युल 2 दिया गया है, उसके देखने से साफ जाहिर होता है कि सन 1977 के कानून में जो व्यवस्था थी ठीक उसकी दूनी व्यवस्था इस संशोधन बिल के माध्यम से की जा रही है पैसा वसुल करने के लिए। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि सन 1977 के कानून में यह था कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति जल-कर अदा नहीं करता है तो उससे 12 परसेंट सालाना ब्याज लिया जाएगा और अब चमत्कारिक ढंग से कह दिया गया है कि 2 परसेंट मासिक लिया जाएगा यानी टोटल 24 परसेंट लिया जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) : यादव जी, अब कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : मान्यवर, मैं कनक्लूड कर रहा हूं। मैं समय की बाध्यता समझ रहा हूं। बिल को वापस भी जाना है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) : उसके ऊपर मत बोलिए, बिल के ऊपर बोलिए।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : मान्यवर, चमत्कारिक ढंग से यह कह दिया गया है कि पहले जो सालाना 12 परसेंट ब्याज लगता था अब उसकी जगह मासिक 2 परसेंट ब्याज लगेगा यानी टोटल 24 परसेंट हो गया। इस विधेयक की अनुसूची 2 को देखने से यह लगता है कि यह जो प्रावधान था इसकी दूनी पैनल्टी कर दी गई है। मैं इसका तो विरोध करता हूं और आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर वे कृपापूर्वक गंभीरता से विचार करें और यह जो टैक्लेशन बढ़ाया जा रहा है और जो छूट में कमी की जा रही है, इसमें कमी न करें और जुर्माने को न बढ़ाएं। इन शब्दों के साथ जो प्रक्रिया संबंधी संशोधन हैं, उनसे तो मैं सहमति व्यक्त कर रहा

हूं लेकिन जो अन्य संशोधन हैं, उनका मैं विरोध करता हूं। मैं सरकार से चाहता हूं कि देश के प्रत्येक गांव में प्रत्येक आदमी को शुद्ध जल और शुद्ध वायु मिल सके, इसकी समुचित व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए।

श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण उपकर संशोधन विधेयक 1991 का समर्थन करने को खड़ी हुई हूं। इस संदर्भ में अपने विचार प्रस्तुत कर रही हूं।

महोदय, मनुष्य प्रकृति की गोद में ही जन्म लेता है और प्रकृति प्रदत्त साधनों से ही अपनी जीवन यात्रा पर अग्रसर होता है। प्रकृति प्रदत्त साधनों में जल का स्थान विशेष महत्वपूर्ण है। जल को जीवन कहा गया है और यही यथार्थ है। मानव, समस्त जीव जगत और वनस्पति सभी जल से ही जीवित हैं। कृषि भी जल के बिना अधूरी है। प्रकृति में जो सौंदर्य है वह भी जल पर ही आश्रित है। सरोवर, नदियां एवं झरने सभी तो जल से बने हैं। सागर जल में है, नभोमंडल में छाए हुए रंग बिरंगे और काले बादल जलद हैं। वे अपनी धाराओं से और बिन्दुवर्षा से धरिणी को हरी भरी, उपजाऊ एवं सरस बनाते हैं।

प्रकृति ने यह साधन शुद्ध एवं पवित्र बनाया है। हम उसका उपयोग उसके मूलरूप में करें, उसे शुद्ध रखें तभी वह जीवनप्रद है। जल को प्रदूषित करते रहे तो वह जीवन घातक है। डॉक्टरों का कहना है कि प्रदूषित जल का उपयोग अनेकों बीमारियां पैदा करता है। दूषित जल से महामारियां तक फैल जाती हैं जिनसे असंख्य लोग, जीव-जन्तु एवं वनस्पति काल के गाल में समा जाते हैं। वर्तमान में हम इस तथ्य को भूल गए हैं। उद्योगीकरण के प्रभाव में अनेक प्रकार के रसायनिक जहरीले पदार्थों को नदी में बहाया जा रहा हैं। उद्योगपति सरकार से यह वादा करके उद्योग लगाते हैं कि वे किसी भी रूप में किसी भी समय जलाशयों को गन्दा नहीं करेंगे, परंतु वे अपने विषरूपी अपविष्टों को जलाशयों में बहाते रहते हैं। महोदय, नर्मदा नदी मध्य प्रदेश में है और उसे परम पवित्र नदी समझा जाता है। अभी जबलपुर का औद्योगीकरण नहीं हुआ है इसलिए वह अभी पुण्य स्थल माना जाता है और प्रदूषण से बचा हुआ है। लेकिन वहां पर एक जिलेटीन फैक्टरी लगाई गई है जिसका अपविष्ट नर्मदा में डाला जा रहा है और नर्मदा को प्रदूषित किया जा रहा है। वहां के लोगों ने इस बारे में मुझसे शिकायत की है, मैंने उनको कहा कि मैं अपनी शक्तिभर प्रयत्न करुंगी कि कम से कम इस नदी को तो पवित्र रहने दो। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि वे ऐसे उद्योग-पतियों को दंडित करे जो जल को प्रदूषित कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, बड़े बड़े शहरों के म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन शहर के गंदे नालों का मुख नदियों में खोल देते हैं जो कि बड़ा भारी अपराध है, उसे तुरंत रोक जाना चाहिए। नदियों में शव प्रवाह पर भी तुरन्त सरकारी रोक लगनी चाहिए। यह भी बड़ी घातक क्रिया है। भारत की पवित्र नदियां इसी से प्रदूषित हो रही हैं।

5.00 P.M. जल प्रदूषण को रोकने में कुछ संक्षिप्त सुझाव हैं। बालकों की शिक्षा में जल प्रदूषण रोकना भी सुझाया जाये। छोटे-छोटे जल स्रोत निर्मित किये जायें जिससे वर्षा का पानी संग्रहित हो। इससे भूमिगत जल स्तर भी बना रहे, सूखे नहीं। ग्राम स्तर पर पंचायतों के माध्यम से जल संचय, जल का बेहतर उपयोग, एवं प्रदूषण को रोकने के कार्यक्रम चलाये जायें।

स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि समाज के बुद्धिजीवी एवं जागरूक लोगों

[श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी]

के सहयोग से जलप्रदूषण की रोकथाम के लिए समितियां ग्रामीण और विकास खंड स्तर पर निर्मित की जायें। इससे लोगों में न केवल समझ आयेगी बल्कि जल के महत्व एवं उसके समुचित उपयोग का भी ज्ञान बढ़ेगा।

स्वास्थ्य विभाग को भी विभिन्न जल स्रोतों से प्राप्त पेयजल परीक्षण करते रहने चाहिए। जैसा कि अभी एक आदरणीय सदस्य ने कहा कि टंकियों का जल भी प्रदूषित होता है। उसमें जीव-जन्तु गिर जाते हैं जिससे पानी जहरीला हो जाता है। इसलिए जल का परीक्षण करते रहना चाहिए। जल प्रदूषण कहां से हो रहा है और क्यों हो रहा है इसकी जानकारी भी शासन को देते रहना चाहिए। देश के स्वास्थ्य से इसका संबंध है। यह कहा गया है: शरीर माध्यम सुधर्म साधनम्। यदि सुखी रोगी काया को पवित्र पानी नहीं मिलेगा तो जीवन जो जल का नाम है वह नष्ट हो जाता है। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Now, the hon. Minister.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मेरा भी नाम है। **(व्यवधान)**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): All other names are deleted.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर : (मध्य प्रदेश) : आखिर में हम को दो-दो मिनट बोलने दीजिए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हमें बोलने दीजिए। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर : हम लोग इतनी देर से इंतजार कर रहे हैं। **(व्यवधान)**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) : ठाकुर जी आप बैठ जाइये। आपके जो सुझाव हों वे मिनिस्टर साहब को भेज दीजिए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : तीन मिनट मैं लूंगा। **(व्यवधान)**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) : आपको नहीं मिलेगा। आपका नाम कॉल हो गया था। ठाकुर जी बोलिए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मेरा नाम भी है। मैं बोलूंगा। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं और संक्षेप में आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपने टैक्स बढ़ाया है और यह कहा कि अगर 1974 और 1976 के अधिनियमों को मान्य नहीं किया गया तो रिबेट या कंसेशन खत्म हो जायेगी। ये दोनों बातें इस बिल के माध्यम से पास करने जा रहे हैं। हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन इसकी मुख्य समस्या है पानी के प्रदूषण को समाप्त करने की तो क्या वह इस एक्ट के माध्यम से पूर्णतया समाप्त होने जा रही है? इसका निराकरण होने जा रहा है? इस मामले में हम को शंका है। क्योंकि जो पुराने विधेयक हैं, जो पुराने कानून हैं उनके चाहे 1974 का हो या 1986 का हो आज भी हम देख रहे हैं 5 हजार से ज्यादा औद्योगिक ईकाइयां प्रदूषित पानी नदियों में डाल रही हैं, वातावरण को प्रदूषित करने में लगी हुई हैं। ऐसे कई उद्योग हैं जो नदियों को, वातावरण को प्रदूषित कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं भोपाल से आता हूं। हम जहां इस विधेयक के माध्यम से उन ईकाइयों पर अंकुश लगा रहे हैं जो पानी को प्रदूषित करती हैं, वातावरण को प्रदूषित करती हैं वहां मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन संस्थाओं पर चाहे वह नगर पालिका है या नगर

निगम है जो प्रदूषित पानी नगरों को प्रदाय करते हैं उन पर भी कोई अंकुश लगाने के लिए आपके पास कोई प्रावधान है? क्योंकि सन् 1984 में भोपाल में गैस लीक हुई थी। उस गैस का असर आज भी हम पा रहे हैं। यह आई. सी.एम.आर. की रिपोर्ट में है कि उस गैस का असर उस एरिया के आस-पास पैदा होने वाली सब्जियों पर भी देखा जाता है। आने वाली जनरेशन पर भी उस गैस का असर या सिम्टम्स नजर आते हैं। मेडिकल रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पानी में भी उसका असर पाया जा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जहां एक्स्ट्रा कॉशन लेना चाहिए उस पानी की सफाई के संदर्भ में वहां आज भोपाल के नलों में कई बार देखा गया है कि सांप आ रहे हैं, कीड़े-मकौड़े आ रहे हैं। जो राज्य सरकारें हैं उनके यहां जो पॉल्यूशन बोर्ड हैं वे ठीक तरह से इसको चैक नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। चूंकि पर्यावरण कंकरेन्ट लिस्ट का मैटर है, इसलिए क्यों नहीं वे अपनी शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए उन एजेंसियों को टेप करें और अंकुश लगाये। उनको सजा दी जाय ताकि वे इस प्रकार के गैर-जिम्मेदाराना हरकतें भविष्य में न कर सकें और भारत के सभी नागरिकों को स्वच्छ जल प्राप्त हो सके। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। यद्यपि यह पूरी बात नहीं है, लेकिन थोड़ी संक्षेप में है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि चूंकि वे हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के हैं और मध्य प्रदेश ने उन्हें बड़ा लाड़-प्यार दिया है, इसलिए वे इस तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान देंगे। हम सब जानते हैं कि माननीय मंत्री जी चैन स्मोकर थे, लेकिन जब से वे पर्यावरण मंत्री बने हैं, उन्होंने सिगरेट पीना बंद कर दिया है। इसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूं। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि जितनी हिम्मत उन्होंने अपने व्यक्तिगत जीवन में दिखाई है उतनी ही ताकत के साथ इन सारी फोर्सेज के सामने भी वे खड़े हो जायें जो हमारे पूरे देश के वातावरण को प्रदूषित करने में लगे हुए हैं। इसके लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि जन-जागरण के माध्यम से जन-जन में चेतना लाई जाय। स्कूल और कालेजों में इस प्रकार के कोर्सेज शुरू किये जायें जिससे आने वाली जेनरेशन इस पोल्यूशन के संदर्भ में शिक्षित हो सके।

SHRIMATI MIRA DAS (Orissa): To get clean and clear water is our fundamental right and it is the duty of the Government to ensure it. Sir, I welcome this Bill and I hope that it will be implemented effectively.

I suggest that the Central Pollution Board and the State Pollution Boards should be properly funded. So far, there has been inconsistency in funding them. So my request is that the Government should take up this matter. These Boards should be well-equipped with modern facilities and they should be funded properly.

This Bill will enable the Government to realise sustainable taxes. But how far it will help in preventing pollution, is a question to be considered. I don't have to say anything more about the Minister himself because the previous speaker has already spoken a lot about him, and I expect some good results from his efforts.

I would also like to say something about the private industries. The Government has to be careful in granting licences to them and they should be categorically asked to provide for pollution control plants. The incentive announced is good for the industry but Government should also ensure provision of pollution control plants in these industries. I feel this should equally be made applicable to Government industries as well. I personally know of cases where Government industries pollute water and air, and are responsible for creating a health hazard; but they are not penalised for it. With regard to the treatment plants, it is very impotrant that before granting licences to the industries, Government should ensure that proper treatment plants are provided by

[Shrimati Mira Das]

the industry, like rubber and cement industry who are responsible for air and water pollution.

SHRI CHHOTUBHAI PATEL (Gujarat): I rise to support this Bill and I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing it up. I wish the hon. Minister success so far as the implementation of this measure is concerned. He is a young and energetic Minister. He is competent to solve the problem facing him.

Sir, water pollution is a major problem throughout the world. So far as our country is concerned, it is a very serious problem. I attended an international workshop on this matter. I do not want to go into the details because there is no time. But I want that we should have zero PPM potable water. We do not get it. The water that we take now contains 5 to 10 PPM.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि पानी ही जीवन है । इस लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब इस देश में सब को जीरो पी० पी० एम० वाटर मिलेगा तब हर मनुष्य का जीवन लम्बा हो जाएगा । इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से यह अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि जीरो पी०पी०एम० वाटर हमारे देश में मिलने की गुंजाइश बहुत ज्यादा तो है लेकिन इसके लिए सरकार को और अधिक प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है । समय की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा । महोदय, मैं गुजरात से आता हूं । गुजरात सौराष्ट्र एरिया में जैतपुर में पोल्यूटेड वाटर है, साऊथ गुजरात में कोलक और पूर्ण नदियां हैं जहां अंकलेश्वर से वापी तक बिगैस्ट इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट हैं वहां पर पोल्यटेड वाटर है, जहां हर एक मनष्य का जीवन खतेरे में पडा हुआ है । बच्चों को जो बीमारियां हो रही हैं वह पोल्यटेड पानी की वजह से हो रही हैं । छोटा उदयपुर में जी०एम०डी०सी० का जो प्रोजेक्ट है उसके कारण भी वाटर पोल्यूशन हो रहा है । इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि बच्चे जो बीमार हो रहे हैं तथा जो स्किन डिसीज हो रही है, वह पोल्यूटेड वाटर से हो रही हैं । पोल्यूशन की मात्रा कम होने से मनुष्य की आयु लम्बी हो जाएगी ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, उसमें तीन प्रावधान हैं । यह सही है कि ट्र टायर सेस स्टक्चर रखा गया है । इसमें आप्टीमम वाटर स्टेंडर्ड के मुताबिक जो वाटर इस्तेमाल करते हैं उन पर लोवर टैरिफ लगाया जाएगा मगर जो एक्ससेस इस्तेमाल करते हैं उनको हावर टैरिफ लगाया जायेगा । यह एक अच्छी बात है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो डोमेस्टिक परपज के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है, उसमें कटौती करनी चाहिए जिससे मिडल क्लास के लोगों पर अधिक भार न पडे । डोमोस्टिक वाटर के लिए जो सेस बढाया गया है पेज नम्बर-3, शैड्यूल-2 में जो दिया गया है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मिडल क्लास के लोगों को ज्यादा हानि नहीं पहुंचे इसमें कटौती करने की जरूरत है । सबसिडी को 70 परसेंट से घटा कर जो 25 परसेंट किया गया है, आपके माध्यम से मेरा अनुरोध है कि 70 के बजाय इसको 50 परसेंट कर दें । अगर यह करेंगे तो अधिक बोझ नहीं पडेगा । नम्बर तीन, आफिसर्ज को कुछ पावर्स दी गई हैं उसकी रिटर्न के बारे में मुझे लगता है कि

We have to ensure accountability, and fix responsibility, of the officers concerned.

ऐसा करने से थोडी सी करप्सन की मात्रा ज्यादा बढ जाएगी, इसलिए इसके बारे में कुछ सीरियसली सोचना बहुत जरूरी है । अंत में, यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे जो स्टेट और सेंट्रल पोल्यूशन बोर्ड हैं उनमें ढीलापन है । इनमें थोडी सख्ती और तेजी लानी चाहिए । जो कमिटेड लोग हैं, उनको बोर्ड में रखना चाहिए । पोल्यूशन की हमारे देश में बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से यह गुजारश करूंगा कि कमिटेड मैम्बर्स को बोर्ड में रखा जाए । पैसे की बहुत कमी बोर्ड के पास रहती है । पैसा अधिक

आने से इसकी इफिशियेंसी बढ़ेगी और सारे देश में पहले से अधिक अच्छा काम होगा तथा पोल्यूशन के बारे में जागृति भी आएगी । मैं एक बार फिर मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं जो देश की इस महत्वपूर्ण और गम्भीर समस्या के बारे में जागृति लाने के लिए बिल लाए हैं । धन्यवाद ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Hon. Minister please

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक मिनट मुझे बोलना है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): It is not possible.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister has already started.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): What is the sense of the House? He was not there when his name was called.

श्री मोहम्मद खलीलुर रहमान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : बोलने दीजिए ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): All right. Two minutes.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैंने तीन मिनट कहा है । ठीक है । उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने समय को देखते हुए मैं ज्यादा बोल नहीं सकता । जहां तक प्रदूषण को कंट्रोल करने का सवाल है उस दृष्टि से ऐसी बातें हैं जो ज्यादा समय लेंगी, इधर उधर जाने पर । सवेरे भी मंत्री जी को यहां उत्तर देना था सवालों का, उसमें मैं पूछने वाला था लेकिन मेरा टर्न आया नहीं ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए खास करके गंगा नदी के प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए अभी तक कितने रुपए खर्च किए गए, उन रुपयों के खर्च करने से कितना लाभ हुआ । क्या सरकार इस बात से सहमत है कि प्रदूषण रोकने में इन रुपयों का दुरुपयोग हुआ है । इसके लिए क्या सरकार ऐसी कोई कमेटी बनना चाहती है , संसदीय कमेटी और कोई इन्क्वायरी कराना चाहती है कि जितना पैसा खर्च किया गया प्रदूषण रोकने में, गंगा के प्रदूषण को रोकने में, उस अनुपात में लाभ नहीं मिला है । सरकार से मैं कैटेगोरिकली पूछना चाहता हूं, स्पष्ट रूप से कि क्या इसके लिए तैयार है । इसकी बहुत सी मिसालें हैं हमारे पास जिससे हम कह सकते हैं कि उसका दुरुपयोग हुआ है, फंड को लूटा गया है, कुछ अफसरों ने मिलकर लूट लिया है, एक तो यह ।

दूसरा, मैं शैड्यूल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । जो पानी के रेट बढ़ाए गए हैं इससे लगता है कि सरकार तो दिवालिया हो गयी है । क्यों ? कि अपने बजट के घाटे का खर्चा आम आदमी के पीने के पानी से पूरा करना चाहती है । यह सरकार कहती है कि हम वेल्फेयर स्टेट हैं । कोई वेल्फेयर स्टेट इस तरह इल-फेयर स्टेट का काम नहीं करती है । मान्यवर, मैं यह समझ सकता हूं कि जो उद्योगपति हैं वे पानी व्यवहार करते हैं तो उनसे आप सेस ले सकते हैं । वे मुनाफा कमाते हैं । लेकिन दुनिया में हम यह मिसाल नहीं पाते हैं कि कोई कल्याणकारी राज्य, जो अपने को कहता है कि हम वेल्फेयर स्टेट हैं वह आम आदमी के पीने के पानी पर टैक्स लगाता हो । म्यूनिसपैलिटी लेती हैं । वह बात समझ सकते हैं कि वह पानी लेती है, उसको मिकेनिकल तरीके से पहुचाती है, पाइप लगाती है, उसके कर्मचारी हैं, अमला है, उनको वेतन देती हैं । इसलिए वह कुछ पैसा ले सकती हैं । लेकिन यह सरकार पानी मुहैया करेगी वहां और उस पर कहती है कि हम सेज लगायेंगे । आम आदमी के पीने के पानी पर जो सेस लगाने की बात है उसको सरकार को वापस लेना चाहिए और कल्याणकारी राज्य का चेहरा दिखाना चाहिए अन्यथा यह लगता है कि सरकार जनता पर बोझ डाल रही है और इसका वेल्फेयर स्टेट का

[श्री राम अवधेश सिंह]

नक्शा खत्म और कहना भी खत्म है । ये कहते हैं कि वेल्फेयर स्टेट है तो यह गाल बजाने की बात है। मैं यह कहता हूं माननीय, कि यह सरकार इसको वापस करे, जो आम आदमी के पीने के पानी पर बढ़ोतरी है । इंडस्ट्रियल लोगों पर उस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए बढ़ाए तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । आम जनता पर लगे सेस को हटाकर इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट से वसूल करे तो हम को कोई एतराज नहीं है । हम यह सुझाव देना चाहते हैं इसी बात के साथ धन्यवाद ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it has been heartening to see the unprecedented wide interest—even though the time was short and we had so many speakers—that this amending Bill has generated.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : माननीय मंत्री आप हिन्दी में बोलिए । . . . . **(व्यवधान)** प्वांइट आफ आर्डर है ।

श्री सुरेश पचौरी (मध्य प्रदेश) : आप कैसी बात करते हैं । आप अपना इधर फोन यूज करिए ।

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Let him speak in whichever language he wants. Why do you take up this issue again and again?

श्री कमलनाथ राय : मैं आपका जवाब हिन्दी में दूंगा ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Please sit down. There is no point of order . . . (*Interruptions*) . . .

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: You also speak in English sometimes . . . (*Interruptions*) . . .

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : यह मेरी अपत्ति है कि जो माननीय सदस्य जिस भाषा में वोट मांगता है . . . **(व्यवधान)** इस भाषा में वह बोले । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर: राम अवधेश सिंह जी आप बैठ जाएये । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : नहीं बैठूंगा यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह संसद बहु-भाषी होना चाहिए बहु-भाषी संसद् की कल्पना . . . **(व्यवधान)**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) : आपका विचार सुन लिए

There is no point of order . . . (*Interruptions*) . . .

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं चाहता हूं कि जो जिस भाषा में जनता से वोट मांगता है, वह उसी भाषा में बोले ।

श्री **कमल नाथ** : मैं आपका जवाब हिन्दी में दूंगा । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : जो सदस्य हिन्दी नहीं समझ सकते हैं, वह इयर फोन द्वारा ट्रांसलेशन सुनें ।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Ram Awadheshji, you hear the translation.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: You hear the translation.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, he is speaking very good English.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं अंग्रेजी बोल सकता हूं । आपको मालूम नहीं कि मैं कहां पढ़ा हूं । मैं अंग्रेजी संस्था में ही पढ़ा हूं । लेकिन मैं अंग्रेजी में वोट नहीं मांगता हूं, हिन्दी में मांगता हूं । इस लिए मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलता हूं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) : राम अवधेश सिंह जी, आप बैठ जाइए । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: It is the prerogative of the Minister. You cannot compel him . . . (*Interruptions*) . . .

श्री **कमल नाथ** : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्षजी, क्योंकि ज्यादातर सदस्य अंग्रेजी में बोले हैं, इसलिए मैंने यह सोचा कि उचित रहेगा कि मैं अंग्रेजी में ही जवाब दूं पर जो माननीय सदस्य ने हिन्दी में मुद्दे उठाए हैं, उसका जवाब में जरूर हिन्दी में दूंगा ।

Sir, I am grateful for the suggestions which have been given by the honourable Members, and I am also very gateful for the widespread support which I have got from all sections of the House who are in basic agreement with the objectives.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : यह हिन्दी के इलाके के होते हुए भी ... (**व्यवधान**) इसलिए मैं वाक-आऊट कर रहा हूं ।

(At this stage the hon' Member left the Chamber).

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I feel greatly strengthened in my task and I feel more confident today with the support I have got in this House. As I have said in my reply in the lok Sabha, with the support and with the very valuable suggestions and inputs which I have been given, I would respond to some of the suggestions and observations made. There are some which I am not responding to because of lack of time, and I assure the honourable Members through you, Sir, that I shall respond back to them individually, separately.

Sir, there were some points made by Shrimati Kamla Sinha about the Act not being stringently applied. The Act which we are amending today is the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act of 977· About the Act, I think, there is a confusion. It is being confused with the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 because both these have some kind of similarity. But I would like to assure the honourable Member that while this Act has been there since 1977--and we have had the Environment (Protection) Act since 1986—several thousand cases have been registered. The gamut of violations, undoubtedly, is very large. Effort is being made to tighten it up, to be more stringent, and I shall dwell on this later on when I will be responding. The State Pollution Control Boards had instituted 4,800 cases under the Water and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act· Out of these, 3,800 cases have been launched under the Water Act. After the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 came into force, notices under section 5 of the Act have been issued to more than 150 industries by the Central Government for not setting up proper effluent treatment plants. In more than 400 cases, notices have been issued by the State Governments. I am aware that there are some problems in this, and this matter is receiving attention.

Another point was made about strengthening the Pollution Control Boards.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhar Pradesh): May I interrupt? Notices have been issued...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Madam, he is not yielding. You should not interrupt him. Let him reply.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: He is a gentleman. Sir. You are casting aspersions on him for no reason. I want to seek one clarification.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Please. Unless he yields, you should not interrupt him.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Does it mean that they are punished? Or is it a warning?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Mr. Minister, unless you yield, I will not permit her.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mrs. Renuka, you better ask.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I want to know this. He said that notices had been issued to industries. What is the purview of this notice. What does it mean? Is it a warning or is it a punishment?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There are notices of prosecution. In certain cases prosecutions have been launched. In certain other cases these are show-cause notices and they required to explain.

One of the points which have been made, is about strengthening of the Pollution Control Board. I have just about a week or

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ten days ago, reconstituted the Central Pollution Board and brought in more scientists and technocrats. I hope that this shall improve the functioning of the Central Pollution Control Board.

Hon. Member, Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan made a certain point, and I completely agree with her on her comments on sustainable development. I can only assure her—I shall dwell on this for a little while —that this conflict between industrialisation and environment, development and environment shall be receiving our utmost attention.

She has mentioned about the Schedule of Industries in the Cess Act. I would like to clarify that industries have been categorised on a generic basis, and we are already in the process of amending the Schedule.

Sir, I would like to state emphatically the commitment of the Government to the prevention of further deterioration of the environment, conserving what we have and improving upon it. Many times a view has been expressed outside the House in various forums, sometimes also in the House that the working of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is against the spirit of industrialisation, that it is against the spirit enunciated in the industrial policy statement which was recently made. I would like to remind the hon. Members that the policy statement clearly states that while industrialisation will be fully encouraged, it shall not be with disregard to environmental considerations. No effort will be spared to protect the ecologically fragile and environmentally sensitive areas of the country from unplanned industrialisation and polluting enterprises. This apprehension was expressed here. On the other hand, I wish to caution the hon. Members against what is perceived as a conflict between development and conservation. I do not say that there is a conflict. In fact, in my view, we cannot have one without the other. There can be no real development without ecological conservation, and neither can you have ecological conservation without development. But there is sometimes an attempt to show that there is a conflict between these. This attitude will do the greatest harm to society and to our process of development. I would seek the support of hon. Members in this because we are not anti-development. We are pro-development, but pro the right kind of development. This is what must be understood very clearly and emphatically, and I request support from the hon. Members in this.

It is not my Ministry, Ministry of Environment and Forests alone which is the custodian of the environment. We are all holding and conserving the environment for future generations. Parliament is the trustee, and I have only been charged with the responsibilty of implementing the will of Parliament, expressed in its legislation.

There have been many problems of pollution pointed out here. This problem of pollution is a complex one, involving many interconnected matters. I do not know if I have time to dwell on this. Very briefly I would say that there is an increasing trend in environmental pollution, whether it is water, air or soil. Water is polluted by two kinds of wastes—traditional organic wastes and wastes generated by the industrial processes. While it is estimated that three-fourths of the volume of waste water generated is from municipal sources, industrial waste, though small in volume—I am emphasising though small in volume—contributed over one-half of the total polluted load and the major portion of this is coming from large and medium industries. For class one cities, less than five per cent of the total waste water generated is collected and less than one-fourth of that is treated. That is barely one per cent.

Mr. Padmanabham made a point about pesticides.

Intensive agriculture based on chemical agents for fertilisers and crop protection also becomes a major cause of water contamination by Ammonium Nitrate and other pesticides which he mentioned. He has referred to ban on pesticides. I would like to say that the legislative power in this matter is with the Agriculture Ministry. They have an expert committee.

would like to say that we are alive to this. In the review committee in the review of the lists of pesticides, which is constantly being done, we have advised them and have given them our views in this matter. This expert committee consists of experts from medical, biological and other sciences. We have suggested that toxic and persistent pesticides should be phased out. The use of DDT has been banned for agricultural purposes.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Would you yield for a minute ? The Expert Committee constituted by the Agriculture Ministry also recommended that some of the pesticides should be banned because their toxic level is very high and they are hazardous to health. In 1984 there was a Committee which recommended banning of some of these pesticides, but the Government has not taken any decision so far. I am bringing this to your notice so that you can do something.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We shall certainly look into this, but as I said, legislative powers rest with the Agriculture Ministry. There is an attempt to use DDT sureptitiously for agricultural spraying. Obviously we would prefer biologically declarable and non-toxic pesticides. completely agree with the hon. Member on this.

Air quality trends in the major cities indicate that the level of suspended particles or matters higher than the prescribed standards and levels of nitrogen-dioxide are increasing in the urban centres with growing vehicular emissions. The point about the vehicular emission was mentioned by Mr. Bagrodia. It is a fact. In Delhi alone 55 to 60 per cent of the total polluted load is because of vehicles, but there is a problem of getting unleaded petrol. There is a question of technology which has an economic component. These aspects are to be looked at. We have set certain standards in consultation with the automobile manufacturers for improving upon their engines. Same standards have to be met by 31st of March, 1992.

Environmental problems are getting larger in scale. The chemical industries are generating increased quantity of toxic substances every year affecting all people and affecting the composition of the atmosphere, soil and water. In the industrially high density areas in addition to their effects on local health and on nature, we are confronted with damage to the social and economic functions of the environment. All this is receiving our attention. Though the state of environment had been deteriorating in the past, now there is a major effort. There is a thrust. Unfortunately the growth in scientific and technological knowledge has also made it possible to use an ever-increasing number of natural resources, which were not possible before. The quantum of use of natural resources has gone up with the advance in science and technology. The depletion of our forests has been accompanied by increasing amount of pollution affecting atmosphere, soil and water. Some of the damage which has taken place is irreversible. In seeking higher quality of life and obtaining the benefits of economic growth, we need to focus on building clean technologies and putting them into our producion processes. All these matters are receiving our attention. Comprehensive approach is being made to integrate environmental and economic benefits in development and planning. Stress is being laid on preventable measures from the top of the pipe situation rather than from the bottom of the pipe situation The object as I said is to integrate environmental considerations into decision-making at all levels. All necessary steps are being taken in this regard.

One of the issues raised was fly ash emanating from the thermal plants. Fly ash continues to be a major pollutant... (*Interruptions*)...I know that Members are worried about the time process. I do see the point. I am being told to...(*Interruptions*)... I can see a lot of anxiety on their faces as got myself. I will speed up.

Fly ash consumption is done by the thermal units, at least by the new thermal units which as coming up because fly ash is not only polluting the air but is also polluting the soil and water.

Ganga Action Plan has been referred to. There was a question this morning in

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the House on this subject. I think the Ganga Action Plan has been successful. A comment has been made that this project has been unsuccessful. It is wrong. On the basis of tests which has been carried out to the extent the Ganga Action Plan have been implemented up till now, the full effects of the Ganga Action Plan will be felt by Decmeber, 1993. We are working on the Ganga Action Plan phase-II. The National Rivers Action Plan is in the process of finalisation. We shall be taking it up with the Planning Commission. I think we shall be successful with the project by the time we get on with it. I have taken note of the poins made by the hon. Members with regard to the Ganga Action Plan.

The issue of noise pollution has also been raised. I entirely agree with the Members that this is, perhaps, one area of pollution which has most suffered and the least perceived. Noise creates all kinds of problems for us...(*Interruptions*)... We have notified standards of guidelines on this and have framed these on scientific basis. I wrote to the Chief Ministers about this matter. Again I seek the support of the Members in the House to urge their own State Govrenments who are to implement this. I am aware of the fact that loudspeakers blare all noise with no concern for the average public. The Government will consider whatever suggestions the hon. Members make on this issue.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I had raised an issue. Why they are levying cess on domestic consumers?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am coming to that.

I would now come to the various aspects of the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Before you come to that, there is a case mentioned by Mr. Ish Dutt Yadav. Some dead monkeys were found in a potable water tank. Then it was supplied to the whole town of Kanpur. It is a disturbing and horrifying case. Are you likely to respond to it?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: In every urban area like Hyderabad and Bangalore drinking water pipes have been inter-connected with the various drainage sources by the Municipal authorities. That is one thing.

The next thing is that certain Governmental agencies violate the Environment Act. They contaminate the water for ever. For example, Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad have been dumping nitrates resulting in human mutation and genetic disorders. This will hit the coming generation very badly.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): These are very horrible things.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: The Government should provide stringent punishment against those agencies. That is why I was probing about the notification.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Let him respond.

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : पाण्डेय जी आप यहां नोइज पौल्यूशन क्यों कर रहे हैं ? This is also noise pollution. Hussainsagar and Himayatsagar are also polluted irrespective of the representations we have made At the Centre, we should have a governing body to monitor the State Governments. At this rate, we will end up with a whole generation of Indians being affected. That is my anxiety. Just giving them a show-cause notice or allowing an industry...(*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Now, please let him respond.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Please let me complete it The Chair is speaking more than us.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): You cannot be allowed to speak now. You raise only a point. That is all.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I have not completed what I am saying.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Your point is over.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: How do you know it is over?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): We are listening to you.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: What is my point, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): You have already made it. Renukaji, please sit down.

DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): No point of order. Mr. Minister, would you like to respond.

श्री रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी काशी और गंगा ... **(व्यवधान)** ... गंगा एक्शन प्लान की बात की है मंत्री जी ने । .. **(व्यवधान)** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सन् 1986 में गंगा एक्शन प्लान का उद्घाटन बनारस में राजीव गांधी जी ने किया था और गगा के प्रदूषण को समाप्त करने की योजना बनाई थी । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि ...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: You are not even allowing me to complete. (*Interruption*).

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Sir, the Minister is not yielding to him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): The Minister is not yielding. Nothing will go on record.

DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Pandeyji, please sit down.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Would the hon. Minister yield for a minute? (*Interruptions*). Most of the waters of Ganga, Godavari and Krishna are polluted when the rainy season starts. And there is urban population on the banks, I would like to know what steps they are going to take to supply good drinking water to them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): All right. He has understood your point. रेणुका जी, आप बोलिए :

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I want to leave a thought with the Minister. Will he speak to the industries and have an industrial zonalisation? Many chemical industries let out chlorine into the air. That is one of the procedures. If they zonalise chemical industries into one area, they can have a common effluent treatment plant for disposal of their dump or waste. What happens is... (*Interruption*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Let him respond now. Mr. Minister, these are very disturbing and horrifying tales concerning water.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am grateful to hon Members for the points raised Mr. Ish Dutt Yadav said there was a dead monkey found in water But we must realise one thing that this is the job of the State Pollution Control Boards also. As I said, it has been my effort to strengthen the Central Pollution Control Board and we are issuing directions, from time to time, to State Pollution Control Boards. Mrs. Jayanthi Natarajan has made certain points.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I am Renuka Chowdhury.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sorry. Mrs. Renuka Chowhury has made certain points. I do not know why I mistook you for her.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Probably you kept her in your mind.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, some very valid points have been made by her. She has brought to my notice two major cases. We do not make any distinction. The Environment (Protection) Act applies equally rigidly to public sector units. We have taken action against many of them,

*Not recorded

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against Government agencies; against NTC too. We have taken action also against some defence units which have been belligerent or which have not complied with the standards. When I am on State Pollution Control Boards, there was a point made by hon Member Shri Suresh Pachouri that there are State Pollution Control Boards which have Ministers as their Chairmen. I am afraid it is a fact. There are two States which have Ministers as their Chairmen. They are West Bengal and Tripura.

DR. R. K. PODDAR: The present Minister is not the Chairman. (*Interruption*). I know it. I come from West Bengal.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I would like to be corrected because as far as my information goes, there are two Chairmen. There are two States where a Member of the Legislative Assembly is the Chairman. This is a State subject but I shall be urging the State Governments to correct situations to have a more scientific and more expert input to make the State Pollution Control Boards stronger. The main import of this amendment Bill is to ensure that industry does not continue to use a scarce resource like water wastefully. The concept which we try to bring in is that water is a scarce resource. It is a community property. This is what we are trying to reflect in this legislation besides additional resources for the State Pollution Control Boards and wasting of water is a very important facet of this. We want to maximise recycling. The rates proposed in the Schedule are being increased after 12 years of the Act being in force. An important feature, as Members would have seen, is the two-tier cess structure which is being created for the first time: a low tariff for industries which conform to the standards which have been prescribed for each industry on a scientifi basis and a higher tariff for those ir dustries which continue to violate th optimum standards. The brunt of thi steep hike in the cess rate is made t fall on industries which generate pollu tants which are non-bio-degradable an are toxic. That is why this Bill also seek to augment the resources of the Stat Pollution Control Boards ,to strengthe them and to make them more effectiv in the discharge of their responsibilities This shall also lead to better identifica tion of polluting industries and the built in disincentive structure for industrie using wasteful technology.

I will come to domestic consumption because this point has been made here by a large number of Members. I have carefully considered this suggestion. This suggestion was made in the Lower House and I think this requires some explanation The increase which is being made in domestic consumption is only to those in the urban areas who receive metered water supply. Those who receive water from hand-pumps or stand-posts will not have the impact of any increase. For those who... (*Interruptions*).

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : हैण्ड पम्प पर भी लगायेंगे ?

श्री कमलनाथ : मैं बता रहा हूं For those who receive metered water supply in urban areas, the impact per family—we have calculated this—is not charged to the consumer. This is being charged to the Municipal Council or the Corporations or whatever it is who are supplying the water through a meter. We are all seeing that in towns, water is just flowing, is being drained. The Municipality which does not conserve water, does not treat water as a scarce resource. will now use this because they would like to have better water management to get more revenue out of effectively supplied water. That is the concept. I think it would be criminal—it is criminal now for Municipal bodies to be negligent in supply. This will not be affecting the rural population who get their water

from hand-pumps etc. because in the villages, they are getting it from hand-pumps or overhead tanks or from wells or whatever it is. It does not effect them at all. The burden is really falling on those in the urban areas, who are receiving metered water supply. A total exemption on the domestic sector, I think, would send a wrong message to the people. We want that the people should realise that water is a scarce resource. Sir, it is my Ministry's effort to play promotional and awareness-raising role. Awareness has been mentioned as one of the instruments of effectively achieving what you would like to achieve, but in a developing country like ours with the aspirations of the people, the legitimate aspirations of the people, there do sometimes arise difficulties in this. All we are trying to do is we are endeavouring to a point of sustainable path which does not take our air, water or our natural resources including flora and fauna as free goods to be drawn upon at will, regardless of the diminution in quantity or quality. You have to keep that in mind and also to look at the requirements of the future generations to come. Hence, this thrust on clean water and on cleaning up the polluted resources which are available with us and which the technology will allow us. Sometimes we seem negative in this process, my Ministry or the State Government, but I would like to assure the hon. Members that no considerations other than sustainable utilisation of our resources as scientifically assessed will govern our action. I would like to submit that this must be seen in wider context of the future generations and I would request all the Members to support this Bill. I thank them for the support and suggestions they have given. Thank you very much... (*Interruptions*)...

DR. R. K. PODDAR: About the environmental tribunal you did not say anything... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I did say that there were so many speakers and it was difficult to respond individually to all of them, but I would write to them... (*Interruptions*)...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, in view of the pronouncement made by the Supreme Court in Subhash Kumar's case... (*Interruptons*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Now the question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I move

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was proposed.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, तृतीय वाचन ... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री कमल नाथ : मालवीय जी, यह बिल लोक सभा जाना है 6 बजे के पहले। It is my request to you.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: I will not take more than one minute.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: That one minute may be a crucial minute.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : सैक्शन 7 में यह दिया हुआ था कि जो कभी लोकल एथोरिटिज ट्रेटमेंट आफ सीवेज के प्लांट लगाएगी, उनको अभी तक 70 पर्सेंट की छूट थी और उसमें सीवेज आफ ट्रेड एफ्ल्यूएंट का नाम भी है अब सीवेज आफ ट्रेड एफ्ल्यूमेंट के लिए करीब-करीब 45 पर्सेंट ज्यादा सैस देना पड़ेगा। लोकल एथोरिटीज में कारपोडेसंस भी हैं, म्यूनिसिपल बोर्डस भी हैं, नोट-

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

फाइड एरियाज भी हैं, टाऊन एरियाज भी हैं, जिला परिषदें भी हैं, और जितनी भी लोकल बाडीज इस देश की हैं, करीब-करीब सब घाटे में चल रही हैं। जो सरकार का संकल्प है कि 45 परसेंट ज्यादा सैस देना पड़ेगा, वह पूरा नहीं हो पाएगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि ट्रीटमेंट आफ सीवेज के सिलसिले में जो ये सेस का प्रतिशत घटा रहे हैं, इसको ये समाप्त करें क्योंकि 45 परसेंट ज्यादा देना किसी भी लोक बाडी के लिए संभव नहीं है और उसका प्रभाव यह पड़ेगा कि ट्रीटमेंट आफ सीवेज समाप्त हो जाएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Would you like to respond, Mr. Minister?

श्री कमल नाथ : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है इस पर विचार किया गया है यह दूसरे हाऊस में भी उठा था। जो पहले रिबेट दिया जाता था, उस पर यह हमारा एक्सपीरियेंस रहा है कि ये इक्विपमेंट तो लगा लेते थे, एफल्यूमेंट ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट तो लगा लेते थे, पर उसका जो उपयोग होना चाहिए, सही उपयोग होना चाहिए, यह नहीं होता था अगर बिजली की कटौती हो तो एफल्यूमेंट प्लांट बंद कर देते थे। पर अब जो सैस स्ट्रक्चर बनाया है, हमने केवल उसको इंस्टालेशन के लिए नहीं बनाया कि उन्होंने इंस्टाल किया, रिबेट मिल गया। अब यह देखा जाएगा कि उसका असर क्या है इसका जो लाभ है वह सैस स्ट्रक्चर में प्रोवाइडेड है। सैस स्ट्रक्चर प्रोवाइड करता है कि वे लाभ पर देंगे, प्लांट लगाने पर नहीं देंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Now, there is a statement to be made by the hon. Minister. (*Interruptions*)... The statement will be made today and the clarifications will be taken up tomorrow.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Alleged rape of a Harijan Woman by Police in Lakhimpur Kheri, Uttar Pradesh

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Sir, on the 29th November, 1991, hon Members of this august House had drawn the attention of this House and the Government to the alleged rape of a Harijan woman by the police in Lakhimpur Kheri.

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that according to preliminary investigation made by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kheri, it has come to light that on 22nd October, 1991, two Constables, had dinner and drinks in the house of Shri Puranand of village Taparpurwa. Thereafter, Constable Krishna Pal Singh along with Mustafa went to the place of Shri Badlu in village Hardua and misbehaved with his daughter Smt. Dhura. When Shri Badlu objected to such conduct, Constable Krishna Pal Singh and Mustafa threatened him. Following this, Shri Badlu and the villagers beat up Krishna Pal Singh and Mustafa. Another Constable, Shri Taj Mohammed, who was lying inebriated in the House of Puranand was beaten up by the villagers.

As regards the alleged incident of rape by police personnel, the State Government have informed that criminal case has been registered against Constable Taj Mohammed, Constable Krishna Pal Singh, Mustafa and eight other persons on 11.11.1991 on the report of Smt. Dhura. In connection with this case, accused Mustafa was arrested on 15.11.1991 and two other Constable were arrested on 18.11.1991. The police